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ABSTRACT

The purpose and function of the New York State Interdepartmental Committee on Indian Affairs is to render, through the several state departments and agencies represented, various services to the 8 American Indian reservations (Cattaraugus, St. Regis, Tonawanda, Tuscarora, Allegany, Onandaga, Shinnecock, and Poospatuck) located within the boundaries of New York. This 1973-74 annual report describes the various services rendered by the State Departments of Commerce, Education, Health, Transportation, and Social Services. Information is given on educational programs, clinic services, general nursing services, dental services, transportation, social services, housing, and foster care. The 1973 post-session and the 1974 legislative session activities of the State Assembly Subcommittee on Indian Affairs, which serves as advocate for the Indian people, are briefly discussed. Addresses of the Interdepartmental Committee members and of the Indian Reservation leaders and officials are included. (NQ)

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ANNUAL REPORT
of
NEW YORK STATE
INTERDEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE
on
INDIAN AFFAIRS
1973 - 1974

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH,
EDUCATION & WELFARE
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By:

John R. Hathorn - Chairman
Director of Indian Services

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CHAIRMAN: John R. Hathorn
Director of Indian Services
1450 Western Avenue, Albany

The purpose and function of this Committee is to render through the several State Departments and Agencies represented, various services to the eight Indian Reservations located within the boundaries of New York State.

Reports submitted by Committee members and other pertinent information related to Indian Affairs and services are as follows:

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT - J. Bruce MacDonald - Deputy Commissioner and Counsellor

Over the past three years, in an effort to raise the economy of the Indian reservation areas, the State Department of Commerce has referred over fourteen major companies to Cattaraugus County, one-half of those were directed to Salamanca.

In Chautauqua County, the Department referred sixty-four companies during the same period, seven of which were directed to Irving.

Sixty-two referrals were made in Onondaga County.

Major firms that located in these counties during this period were as follows:

Cattaraugus County - 17
Chautauqua County - 19
Onondaga County - 27

These were firms occupying over 10,000 square feet, having twenty-five or more employees, or over $100,000 investment.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT - Lincoln C. White - Supervisor, Native American Education Unit

STATE SERVICES TO NATIVE AMERICANS ON RESERVATIONS BY:
New York State Education Department

1973-74

The New York State Education Department provides for the education of Native Americans living on the eight reservations and Oneida Nation lands by contracting with twelve adjoining public school districts and five Boards of Cooperative Educational Services. Additional contractual agreements are arranged between the State Department and the LaFayette, Niagara-Wheatfield and Salmon River Boards of Education for the operation of the three state-owned schools on the Onondaga, St. Regis-Mohawk and Tuscarora Reservations.

On September 1, 1973, the State Education Department created a special office on Native American Education to insure that all of the State's responsibilities to Native Americans in elementary, secondary, higher education and continuing education are coordinated and focused. The major responsibilities are to supervise and control fiscal and budgetary activities; to act as the liaison and communication channel on educational matters involving the Tribal communities, the local schools, the State Education Department and other cooperating state and federal agencies; to provide assistance in the evaluation of educational achievement as it relates to meeting the special Native American bilingual, bicultural needs; to coordinate special bicultural curriculum development services; to provide technical education assistance to the State's public schools and higher education institutions that have substantial numbers of Native Americans in enrollment; to implement and supervise the Post-Secondary Grants-in-Aid Program and to assist the State Education Department to design, implement and evaluate programs that meet the contemporary and future needs of the Native Americans.

Financial:

Source - The State Education Department is responsible for all tuition and transportation charges on a contractual basis with the public schools. The tuition for the Native American students is computed on the "Seneca Falls Formula" which bases the determination on the individual school district's per pupil cost.

The full charges, including transportation, for operating the three Reservation schools are paid by the State Education Department. Each contracting district is reimbursed for its involvement in the supervision and administration of these schools.

Statistics:

	1971-72	1972-73
Repairs to Reservation Schools	$ 21,506	$ 101,409
Tuition and Transportation (including operation of Reservation Schools)	$2,239,415	$2,415,482
Post-Secondary Aid	$ 169,856	$ 223,218
TOTALS - Excluding State Aid	$2,430,777	$2,740,109

Federal Funding (The State Education Department provides coordinating Services only)

Indian Education Act - Title IV

	1973-74
Part "A" - ten contract schools and tribal groups	$330,223
Part "B" - three tribal groups and organizations	$226,273
TOTAL	$556,496

Johnson-O'Malley Bureau of Indian Affairs

Five contract school districts and tribal groups submitted proposals for 1974-75 supplementary funding. There is no decision on the proposals as of June 1974.

Total Request $367,402

Student Enrollment:

	1973-74
Reservation Schools (Elementary)	556
Contract Schools (Elementary & Secondary)	2,437
Post-Secondary Students	293
	3,286

Post-Secondary Aid Program 1973-74

	No.	Grants
Full Time Students	233	$223,408
129 - 4 year colleges		
89 - 2 year colleges		
12 - business colleges		
3 - vocational schools		
Part Time Students	60	$ 20,422
47 - 4 year colleges		
13 - 2 year colleges		
Approximate Total Expenditure		$254,300

Each eligible full time student receives a maximum of $1,100 per year for no more than four years.

Miss Ann Lewis, Associate, Native American Education Unit, administers this program.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT - Dr. Ralph E. Dwork - Associate Director, Community Health Services

REPORT TO THE INTERDEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

HEALTH SERVICES FOR INDIANS RESIDING ON RESERVATIONS - 1973

For Indians residing on the reservations in the State, Community Health Services of the State Department of Health has continued to assume responsibility for the planning and coordination of public health services, including ambulatory medical care in the clinics.

The services provided in 1973 through the five clinics conducted on the reservations are summarized in the table below:

CLINIC SERVICES (1973)

RESERVATION	GENERAL MEDICAL CLINICS		CHILD HEALTH CLINICS	
	Number	Attendance	Number	Attendance
Cattaraugus	50	1,519	51	1,471
Onondaga	50	1,616	12	157
St. Regis	95	8,041	2	15
Tonawanda	97	1,803	12	630
Tuscarora	51	1,553	*	
TOTAL	343	14,532	77	2,273

* Included in general medical clinic admissions

CATTARAUGUS RESERVATION

Medical and nursing services on the Cattaraugus Indian Reservation continue to be provided mainly through the weekly adult and pediatric clinics on the Reservation.

The adult clinic is held every Tuesday morning with Dr. Frederick Occhino as the clinic physician.

There were fifty sessions of the adult clinic in 1973 with a total attendance for the year of 1,519 people. Attendance at the adult clinic has shown a steady increase over the past few years. There were 1,175 people seen at the adult clinic in 1972. The 1973 figure shows an increase of 344 people over the 1972 attendance. Average attendance at the adult clinic for 1973 was 30 people. The clinic attendance averages were a low of 19 to a high of 46.

The pediatric clinic is held every Thursday morning with Dr. Virginia Calkins as the clinic physician.

There were 51 sessions of the pediatric clinic in 1973 with a total attendance of 1,471. Average attendance at the pediatric clinic for 1973 was 28, with a low clinic of 10 and a high of 67. The total attendance for the pediatric clinic in 1972 was 1,407 patients.

Among the more common ailments treated at the adult clinic are upper respiratory infections, diabetes mellitus, hypertension and arthritis.

Among the more common ailments treated at the pediatric clinic are upper respiratory infections, ear infections and insect bites. Children attending the pediatric clinic receive routine immunizations as needed.

The number of immunizations for 1973 was	355.
Immunizations for 1972	349
Immunizations for 1971	313
Immunizations for 1970	310

Two Itinerant Chest clinics were held on the Reservation in 1973. The Spring clinic, held on April 16, 1973, had an attendance of 87 people. Forty-eight tuberculin tests were done at this clinic and chest X-rays as ordered by the clinics.

The Fall clinic, held on September 19, 1973, had an attendance of 67 people. The tuberculosis patients caseload on the Reservation is at an all-time low at the present time. Patients on drug therapy from the ECHD Chest clinic are seen monthly by the nurses at the Reservation Clinic.

A total of 75 Monovac tests for tuberculosis were administered at the weekly pediatric clinics during 1973. Twenty-four Monovac tests were done on the children in the Head Start program on September 12, 1973.

A Vision & Hearing clinic was held at the Saylor Building on the Cattaraugus Reservation on Wednesday, June 13, 1973. A total of 31 attended. No defects were noted at this clinic.

Health services were again offered to the children in the Head Start program. Physical examinations are done at the Pediatric Clinic and parents are advised of any problems and guidance offered in taking care of them. Among the conditions noted are dental caries, enlarged tonsils and one heart murmur.

A blood lead clinic was held for the benefit of the children in the Head Start program on May 17, 1973. A total of 20 bloods were taken. All were reported within normal limits.

A sodium fluoride program was held by the Erie County Health Department dental technicians in November for the Head Start children.

The regular summer sodium fluoride program was held the week of July 2, 1973.

A combination of blood pressure clinic and diabetes screening clinic was held at the Saylor Building on November 12, 1973. A total of 52 people attended the clinic, 26 of whom were Indians. Follow-up on the patients with elevated blood pressures was done by the nurses.

Nursing visits are made to the patients on the Reservation on hospital and physician referrals. The majority of visits are for health guidance and instruction of newly discovered diabetes patients and tuberculosis patients.

There is still one typhoid carrier on the Reservation who is visited regularly as required.

Several cases of diagnosed infectious hepatitis appeared on the Reservation this year. The first cases were allegedly reported on the Allegany Reservation. There is constant traveling between the two Reservations and there were soon reports of contacts with diagnosed cases of hepatitis.

A total of 57 doses of gamma globulin was given to alleged contacts of hepatitis patients. The Erie County Department of Preventable Disease and the ECHD Environmental Health technicians both investigated the infectious hepatitis outbreak.

The Health Action Group was formed on the Indian Reservation this year. The purpose of the group is to improve health facilities for the Reservation people. The clinic operations and personnel have come in for some criticism by the Health Action Group. Among their demands are more privacy for patients, clinics to be held more often than twice weekly, and elimination of waiting at the clinic to see the doctor and to get medication.

After Mrs. Dorothy Cox, Regional Nurse from New York State Health Department visited the clinic this fall, an appointment system was adopted. It did not prove to be an acceptable system to the Indians and was discontinued after about six weeks. The patients are now seen on a first come basis.

A pharmacist was added to the clinic staff in November of 1973.

Mrs. Mary Dole, R.N., retired as clinic nurse at the Cattaraugus Reservation on November 30, 1973, after having served there for 17 years.

Mrs. Coraline Campbell, R.N., a Cayuga Indian, started to work in the clinics as of December 1, 1973.

State personnel at the Reservation clinics now include Dr. Virginia Calkins, Dr. Frederick Occhino, Mrs. Coraline Campbell, R.N., Mrs. Rosalyn Manning and Mrs. Katherine Gail. The clinic is also staffed by nursing personnel from the Hamburg Nursing Office with two nurses assigned weekly to the Adult Clinic and three nurses assigned weekly to the Pediatric Clinic.

Despite all the unfavorable comments about the clinic facilities this year, there have been some improvements. The painting of the clinic was completed in 1973, the first time it had been done since the Thomas Indian School was discontinued in 1957. New drapes were installed on all the windows. The staff also appreciates the new toilet facilities that were completed in 1973.

A complete inventory of drugs and equipment was done at the Reservation clinic this year. The staff is currently evaluating the inventory and, with permission, discarding outdated and unnecessary equipment.

Mr. Kubisty of the State Narcotic Bureau visited the Reservation this year to advise on recent legislation regarding drugs and syringe security. He reviewed the control drugs and removed those no longer usable as well as removing all of the glass syringes which were no longer being used. He approved the method of syringe security at the Reservation.

ONONDAGA RESERVATION

A. GENERAL NURSING SERVICE

Includes both visits by nurses from Home Care Team for acute patient care in home and also home visits by nurses from Preventive Team for health guidance.

Home Visits - Preventive - 44 to 40 individuals
Home Care - 30 to 2 individuals

Home Health Aide Service - 1 patient x 2 weekly for 1 month

B. CLINIC SERVICES

Monthly Well-Child Conferences were held. Dr. Robert Chavkin was the clinician. A total of 42 patients made 162 visits; there were 11 new patients. A majority of the families attending were eligible for and were processed for the "WIC" Program, the purpose of which is to provide supplemental food to low income families.

Family Planning workers were present at seven clinic sessions. This service continues to be well accepted.

Medical Screening Clinic is held once a week. The figures were as follows:

Clinics held - 50
Patients - 104 (new-15) (increased attendance by teenagers and young adults)
Visits - 1,621
Clinician - Dr. Kenneth McDermott

Referrals to other services and clinics:

ENT	3	Emergency Room	4
X-rays	2	GYN	2
EKG	1	Home Care	3
Chest Clinic	4	GU	1
Orthopedic	2	Dermatology	2
Medical Lab	4	Dental Surgery	1
Family Planning	1	Van Duyn	1

Seen in Dr. McDermott's office - 15
Prescriptions called in - 71

C. DENTAL SERVICES

The following dental services were provided by the Dental Bureau of the Onondaga County Health Department for residents of the Onondaga Indian Reservation.

School Dental Health Program

All children attending the school on the Reservation (approximately 179 - grades K - 6) were provided with the following services: oral examination of all children not under the care of a private dentist or clinic (approximately 128); topical applications of fluoride to the teeth of 2nd and 5th graders (approximately 41); chairside education dealing with the specific dental needs of the patient; a series of classroom dental health lectures developed according to grade level; participation in our dental restorative clinic program by eligible children; a strong referral program to assure needed dental care is obtained, as well as a diversified referral program.

Clinical Services

A Public Health Dental Hygienist was in attendance at some nine Child Health Conferences. Oral exams were given to some 97 children. Dental health education and proper dental referrals were given to the parents, as well as the children attending.

Special Clinical Program

This summer a special clinic was provided on the Reservation for preschool children and 7th graders or 13 year olds. Some 103 children had their teeth cleaned, examined, and applications of topical fluoride. Referrals to services were made for those found in need of dental care. Dental health education was given both patients and parents.

This year the staff also attended some 18 sessions of the Evening Reservation Clinic. Some 225 patients were given oral examinations and were referred for care, as well as dental health education.

In general, these are the areas we try to aid the Reservation people with. On occasion, home visits are made to attend to specific dental problems which could not be handled in the school or clinic.

D. MISCELLANEOUS

Two geriatric patients attend St. Camillus Day Care three times a week at which time P.T., O.T., and "Socialization" are offered with beneficial results.

Two children with a diagnosis of Lesh Nyhan Syndrome are followed by the Cerebral Palsy Clinic and receive excellent medical care from community resources.

It has been noticed that resistance to outsiders continues to exist although the nurses are able to establish a feeling of trust.

We have been unable to get any "volunteers" to help at Well-Child Conferences or the Medical Screening Clinics. These would be ideal functions for Health Aides.

Dr. Chavkin is interested in having a Pediatric Clinic at the Reservation and has approached the "Chiefs" on this. He will submit a written proposal for approval. Details have to be worked out. Nursing service can be provided here, too, but aide service is needed to extend the function of the nurse.

E. TRANSPORTATION

During 1973, there were 32 requests for transportation from 11 Reservation residents. Transportation included in most cases to and from the following medical sources:

UPSTATE MEDICAL CENTER

Medical Clinic, GYN Clinic, Orthopedic Clinic, Neurology Clinic, Hematology Clinic, Psychiatric Clinic, Hemodialysis Unit, and Lab Work.

NEIGHBORHOOD HEALTH CENTER

Pediatric Clinic

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL

Medical Clinic

HUTCHINGS PSYCHIATRIC CENTER

PRIVATE PHYSICIAN

FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC

F. GOALS

Assist with coordination of health service for provision of quality care in appropriate environment, institution, clinic, or home.

Assist with health instruction to control infection. Much nursing time extended this year for follow-up with school exclusions: pinworms, impetigo, pediculae.

TONAWANDA INDIAN RESERVATION

General medical clinics, including child health care and immunizations, continued to be held two mornings a week. Dr. A. Uljanov is the physician assisted by a Public Health Nurse and Licensed Practical Nurse from this department.

Ninety-seven clinics were held in 1973 with 1803 adults and 625 children attending. Of these 26 were new patients. The total visits, 2428, compared to 1273 in 1971 shows a 50% increase. In light of this, it is again stated that the clinic area is inadequate for the care given.

Forty-seven referrals were made to MR clinic, orthopedic surgeon, opthalmologist, urologist, neurologist, dermatologist, x-ray, arthritis clinic, surgical consultation, ENT consultation, GYN consultation.

A tuberculin skin testing clinic was held by the Commissioner and PHN's following a reported case of Tuberculosis on the Reservation. Sixty individuals attended and 19 positive reactors were found who were followed at the x-ray

clinic in the department. Two pap testing clinics were held in December with 23 women attending ranging from age 19 to 87. All results were negative.

The nursing staff made 59 home visits for the following reasons: Maternity, postpartum, newborn health guidance, INH monitoring, cardiovascular, TB follow-up, MR clinic follow-up, Diabetes.

The Public Health Educator, Commissioner and Supervising Nurse have met with the Health Aides from the Reservation to study the health education needs of the people on the Reservation.

TUSCARORA RESERVATION

Residents of the Reservation were included in the generalized public health nursing program, including a monthly well-child conference.

Contact continues with the regular medical clinics, but few referrals are received from that facility.

Home visits continue to increase from 169 in 1972 to 290 in 1973, with 93 of these visits made to render therapeutic care.

No special problems or situations were encountered during the year. Conferences still have sparce attendance with a total of 79 for the year. Eleven tine tests were done with no positive results.

Emphasis in the forthcoming year will be on control of diabetes and nutrition in general.

POOSPATUCK RESERVATION

One school child was referred for a follow-up in the home regarding an eye injury. A Public Health Nurse visited the child and found that he had already been treated by a private ophthalmologist. Two of the Indian families visited the South Brookhaven Health Center for medical care. The children in these families received the required immunizations. We have not received further rererrals for healt services on the Reservation. There are approximately 175 persons residing on the Poospatuck Reservation. Apparently most of these people can afford to pay for their own medical care.

SHINNECOCK RESERVATION

Two families were referred to and received nursing and physical therapy services. One patient had a diagnosis of a herniated cervical disc, which was corrected by fusion. The other patient was a 54 year old female with a history of cerebral vascular accident.

Two patients from the reservation were seen in the Family Planning Clinic in Southampton and several families were treated by the Child Health Clinic.

The Movile Van visited the Shinnecock Reservation five times during the past year. Eighty-two individuals were screened. The screening consisted of an interview with a registered nurse, weight, blood pressure and a complete health history. A physician did a complete physical examination on each screenee.

Nineteen Indians were tine tested with one positive reactor. This reactor was followed in the chest clinic. A simultaneous multiple analysis was offered to all who came for the examination. Fifteen Indians were tested and the $5 laboratory fee was paid for by the Dominican Sisters of the Sick Poor. Thirteen Indians were referred to their private physicians for further follow-up.

One 61 year old man was referred to Southampton Hospital for exploratory abdominal surgery.

There are approximately 250 year round residents on the reservation.

Princess Nowedonah was very pleased with the service offered on the reservation. She worked very closely with the Adult Health and Geriatric Consultant in planning the program. One member of the Shinnecocks Steering Committee who works as a lab technician at Southampton Hospital asked if he could do VDRL's which was accomplished.

TRANSPORTATION DEPARTMENT - Francis P. Ryan - Director, Municipal Public Works Bureau

Planning, design, construction, and maintenance of the New York State highway system is the responsibility of the New York State Department of Transportation. This includes those State highways crossing Indian Reservation lands. The maintenance and repair of these roads are included in the Department's Maintenance Program.

Roads within the boundaries of the Indian Reservations throughout the State are designated as "Indian Reservation Roads" and these too are maintained by the Highway Maintenance personnel of this Department.

Regional Offices of the Department having this responsibility and jurisdiction for these Indian Reservation Roads are herewith indicated with the mileages:

Region 3,	333 E. Washington Street, Syracuse, N.Y. 13201	15.15 miles
Region 4,	1530 Jefferson Road, Rochester, N.Y. 14623	22.32 miles
Region 5,	125 Main Street, Buffalo, N.Y. 14203	94.30 miles
Region 6,	30 West Main Street, Hornell, N.Y. 14843	1.72 miles
Region 7,	317 Washington Street, Watertown, N.Y. 13601	27.25 miles
Region 10,	325 W. Main Street, Babylon, L.I., N.Y. 11702	8.58 miles
	Total Mileage	169.32

Approximately $100,000 was spent from Capital Construction Funds during the 1973 fiscal year for road improvement on Indian Reservation Roads. Work consisted of armor coat and shoulder widening. Four new sections of road on the St. Regis Reservation, totaling 1.35 miles, were added to the program and graveled.

The tentative proposed program for the 1974-75 Improvements to Indian Reservation Roads is as follows:

REGION	RESERVATION	ROAD NAME	MI.	PROPOSED WORK	ESTIMATED COSTS PERS. SERV.	MAT.	TOTAL
3	Onondaga	Rt. 11A-Reservation Rd.	1.00	Armor Coat Shoulder Surface Treatment	$ 6,500	$20,000	$26,500
5	Allegany	Chipmunk Rd.	1.20	Armor Coat	3,300	11,000	14,300
		N. Bank Perimeter Rd.	2.00	" "	6,700	17,400	24,100
		Killbush Rd.	0.73	" "	2,000	6,000	8,000
					12,000	34,400	46,400
5	Cattaraugus	Erie Rd.	0.70	Armor Coat	2,000	5,000	7,000
		Dike Rd.	1.20	" "	3,200	8,000	11,200
		Lawtons Rd.	2.10	" "	4,300	12,600	16,900
					9,500	25,600	35,100
5	Tuscarora	Upper Mountain Rd.	4.00	Armor Coat	5,500	20,000	25,500
				TOTAL	$33,500	$100,000	$133,500

The Highway Maintenance Subdivision of the Department provides the same quality of service for work on Indian Reservation Roads as that provided on any other State highway within the scope of funds allocated for this work.

SOCIAL SERVICES - Abe Lavine - Commissioner

It appears historically that when the State of New York assumed its responsibility on July 1, 1924, for its native population, the Legislative body felt "charitable"; hence the Office of Indian Affairs was located in the New York State Board of Charities, now the New York State Department of Social Services.

The manner in which services were rendered at that time reflected the whole concept of charity. It has only been in this decade that the "concept of self-determination" has been used to meet the needs of Native Americans who reside on nine reservations and represent six Iroquois and two Algonquin Tribes.

In the forty year interim the Native population has increased along with the scope of services provided by New York State. A natural consequence has been the need for decentralization of responsibility and greater emphasis on local participation in providing direct service; for example, any Native American residing on a reservation in New York State who needs financial help to meet his basic needs and/or medical care, now applies to his local Social Services Department for help. His eligibility is determined according to the New York State Department of Social Services policies and procedures.

According to Section 153 of the Social Welfare Law, the State of New York maintains its fiscal responsibility by reimbursing the local Social Services Department for "the full amount expended for administration of Public Assistance and care to eligible, needy Indians and members of their families residing on any Indian reservation in this State."

The Supervisor of Indian Services seeks to insure an effective relationship between the individual and local Social Services agency by serving as liaison and consultant.

Housing

Housing for financially dependent families who reside on the reservations continues to be a major problem. These individuals are plugged into a system that does not provide any funds for home improvements, nor does it permit any earned income to be applied toward this end.

Many families are "one parent families" who have been left to live in partially finished homes which are the result of the economic stresses placed on Indians who are unable to use their land as collateral for borrowing money to build or improve their houses.

The Seneca Nation of Indians, Mohawks and Oneida Tribes participated in the special Mobil Home Program with the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and in this way met the housing needs of some of the families. Most housing programs require a degree of financial participation and consequently eliminate those individuals whose needs are being met by the public agency.

The land status creates another unique problem in that:

1) The dependent person usually owns the property and cannot be required to move.

2) The Social Services Department does not include a rental allowance in the grant.

3) There is no landlord to hold responsible for housing improvements.

In addition, some of our Indian Nations do not, by choice, participate in Federal (BIA) programs that are designed to alleviate some of the housing problems. Thus the dependent individual, along with the marginal income worker, and heads of large families, are caught in the web of bureaucratic cop-out.

All too many comments are made regarding the living conditions on our reservations with little or no understanding of the causal factors.

The pride of the Indian continues to sustain him through all of these frustrations and assaults on his life style.

Transportation

The isolation of our reservations is compounded by the non-existence of public transportation. This limits employment opportunities. It hinders the attainment of good, up-to-date medical care which generally can be found in the large urban areas. It causes undue hardship upon dependent families, as well as the aged and infirm.

Three of our Iroquois reservations have begun to offer tribally owned vehicles to meet this need. It is too early to evaluate the success of these programs.

Foster Care

The Supervisor of Indian Services recognized the need for agencies to be held accountable for accurate tribal identity which affects the financial and educational benefits for the Native American children in their care. Her expertise and knowledge regarding these important facets of Indian identity are used to help agencies achieve this goal.

Accurate tribal identity is paramount for the cultural heritage and birthrights of Native American children in foster care and adoptive homes. We have had many individuals who were raised under these circumstances come to us searching for their identity.

There is a growing trend toward more tribal involvement in providing care for neglected, abandoned and abused children. Some Western tribal officials have begun to prohibit social agencies from removing children from their reservations without tribal approval. Others have begun to determine and select the fost parents according to their standard of "good Indian homes". In this way Native American children are being returned to live and grow up among their own people.

The New York Iroquois Conference and other interested individuals and groups were encouraged to join together to help agencies provide and strengthen the identity and cultural needs of Native American children in their care by sponsoring an Annual Picnic.

These interested and concerned persons are members of the Iroquois Tribes and reflect varied career interests. The boys and girls in foster care are able to relate to the Native American adults, and thus are able to reinforce their own identity. Hopefully these contacts will help them participate more fully in their communities as Native Americans upon discharge from agency care.

The picnic includes a cultural program, and this year we are planning to give each foster child leather and beaded craft as a memento of the event. Natural parents, foster parents, and agency staff are invited. Long range plans of this involved group include helping social agencies recruit Native Americans as either foster or adoptive parents.

The Supervisor of Indian Services is an Indian, and she resides on the Tuscarora Reservation. She has intimate knowledge of the life style of the Indians who reside on reservations in New York State. This knowledge and expertise as a social worker is a vital combination of talent for the diversity of functions performed by the Office of Indian Services. These functions include information, referral and consultation to consumers and providers of human resources; counselling to high school and college students; recruitment for employment of Native Americans in special programs; assistance in, and direct planning for workshops, seminars, forums, and conferences; and the collection of a wide variety of data pertaining to the Iroquois and Algonquin Tribes.

The Supervisor of Indian Services also participates in National Organizations and holds the vice-presidency of both the Governor's Interstate Indian Council, and Americans for Indian Opportunity. She is on the Board of Directors of the New York Iroquois Conference, Inc.; New York State Welfare Conference, Inc.; Seneca Nation Educational Foundation, Inc.; and on several Native American Advisory Committees, as well as other social agencies.

Tonawanda Indian Community House

The New York State Department of Social Services maintains this Community Building for the cultural, social, recreational, educational and health needs of the residents of the Tonawanda Indian Reservation.

Funds have been budgeted for the construction of an annex which will house expanded clinic, shower, and kitchen facilities.

Respectfully submitted,

Elma Patterson, Supervisor
Native American Services

STATE CHARGES
Indians on Reservations
Total Expenditures - by District and Program
1973

District	AD	HR	OAA	ADC	AB	MA	Adult Inst. Care	Child Welfare	Total
Cattaraugus-Alle Res.	$11,122	$7,840	$13,512	$ 65,145	$ 0	$ 53,781	$8,790	$12,405	$172,595
Erie-Catt. Res.	14,201	20,890	10,821	175,774	309	61,240	9,930	48,639	341,804
Genesee-Ton. Res.	1,102	2,288	3,097	19,154	0	22,770	1,665	4,460	54,536
Niagara-Tus. Res.	7,216	8,887	3,233	73,369	306	35,403	0	0	128,414
Onondaga-Onon. Res.	15,173	23,874	12,866	57,473	0	19,374	1,640	43,677	174,077
Franklin-St. Regis Res.	28,220	29,221	37,665	105,744	548	117,400	0	9,377	328,175
Suffolk-Shin. & Poosp.	11,949	12,118	7,784	40,863	2,031	17,247	0	4,767	96,759
TOTALS	88,983	105,118	88,978	537,522	3,194	327,215	22,025	123,325	1,296,360

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CHAIRMAN'S REPORT

In recent months four new members have been appointed to the Interdepartmental Committee:

Lincoln White who supervises the newly formed Native American Education Unit in the Education Department succeeds Ronald P. Daly, Chief of the Bureau of Elementary School Supervision.

Arthur Green, Asst. Commissioner for Intergroup Relations replaces Ken Scrivanek, Associate Deputy for Planning in the Mental Hygiene Department.

Richard Hunt, Regional Attorney of Watertown succeeds Charles LaBelle in the Counsel's Office of the Environmental Conservation Department. Mr. LaBelle is now in the Counsel's Office of the State Police.

The Division of State Police has appointed Lt. Robert Leffler to the Committee to replace Lt. S. L. Mancini.

The Chairman welcomes the new members and thanks the departing ones for services rendered.

Other reports than those of Committee Members are as follows:

LEGISLATIVE - SUBCOMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

REPORT OF THE NEW YORK STATE ASSEMBLY SUBCOMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS*

I. INTRODUCTION

The Assembly Subcommittee on Indian Affairs has attempted to serve as advocate for the Indian people since its creation in 1970. It has sought to meet with each tribe to discuss problems and areas of interest and make Indian attitudes known in the Legislature and throughout State government.

The Subcommittee underwent a change in leadership in 1974. In March, Assemblyman Leonard F. Bersani relinquished chairmanship of the Subcommittee because of additional responsibilities as chairman of the Select Committee on Industrial and Labor Problems. He will continue to serve on the Subcommittee.

Assemblyman Louis Ingrassia, from Orange County, was appointed the new chairman.

II. 1973 POST-SESSION ACTIVITIES

Profile of the New York State Indian

Following the 1973 legislative session, the Subcommittee undertook a review of 1970 United States Census data to develop a socio-economic profile of the Native

* This report covers a one year period from mid-May, 1973 to mid-May, 1974, the adjournment date of the Legislature.

American living in New York State. The study compiled and analyzed the myriad statistics on Indians to provide a comprehensive and useful resource and identify problems facing today's Indian. It includes such factors as population, vital statistics, education, employment, income and housing.

The Indian population of the State was compared with the total State population and the United State's Indian population. In addition, where data was available comparisons were made between the State's reservation and (1) non-reservation populations and (2) areas adjacent to reservations.

The study, which the Subcommittee anticipates will be released in August, 1974 shows that the living conditions of Indians in New York State are below those of the State's total population, but above those of the national Indian population. The State's Indian population is younger and has a higher birth rate, but also both a higher infant and general mortality rate than the State population.

The unemployment rate for Indians is nearly three times that of the State's total labor force. As a result, the average individual and family incomes of Indians, particularly those on reservations, are substantially below the State average.

The drop-out rate, especially for reservation Indians, is higher and school enrollment lower for Indians than for all children in the State.

The average value of an Indian house is roughly two-thirds that of other houses in the State. Similarly, the average rent paid by Indians is below that paid by all renters in the State.

Subcommittee Hearings

The Subcommittee has been conducting public hearings on Indian reservations since 1970. They are intended to offer individuals, as well as tribal officials, an opportunity to talk directly to legislators about their problems and discuss solutions.

In September, 1973, the Subcommittee asked the tribes about their interest in holding further hearings. Since no response was received, the Subcommittee again contacted each tribe in December, 1974, regarding their interest in a hearing. No response was received prior to the convening of the Legislature in January, 1974. Therefore, no hearings were held.

III. 1974 LEGISLATIVE SESSION ACTIVITY

Summary of Legislation

The Subcommittee introduced 12 bills and a joint resolution in the 1974 legislative session. In addition, it met with individual tribes at their request to discuss specific problems, and with State agencies concerning legislation and contemporary issues.

The Subcommittee was successful in passing six bills in the Assembly; of these, four were sent to the Governor. Two were signed into law, and two were vetoed. The joint resolution was adopted.

The two bills enacted were Assembly 12262 providing the Poospatuck tribe with up to $5,000 to conduct a boundary survey of its reservation, and Assembly 9252-A conforming the Indian Law to an administrative change which transferred responsibility for the protection of Indian cemeteries from the former State Historic Trust to the Office of Parks and Recreation.

Joint Resolution #91 memorialized Congress to grant Federal recognition to the Poospatuck and Shinnecock tribes to make them eligible for Federal programs, particularly housing.

Assembly 5787-B recognizing the authority of each tribe to do the complete regulation of hunting, fishing and trapping on its own reservations and Assembly 5997-A broadening protection of unmarked Indian burial sites were vetoed.

Hunting, Fishing and Trapping Rights

Regulation of hunting, fishing and trapping on reservations has long been a source of controversy between Indians and the State. New York has assumed responsibility for regulation on reservations as in all other parts of the State, pursuant to a statutory obligation that fish and wildlife are common resources to be enjoyed by all citizens equally.

Indians argue that treaties with the State and Federal governments specifically state or imply their right to hunt, fish and trap freely on their lands without being subject to State regulation. In addition, Federal statute, (U.S.C.A. 25, §232), granting New York jurisdiction over criminal offenses on reservations, states that:

> "...nothing contained in this section shall be construed to deprive any tribe, band, or community, or members thereof, hunting and fishing rights as guaranteed them by agreement, treaty or custom, nor require them to obtain State fish and game licenses for the exercise of such rights".

Many courts have held that Indian treaty rights supersede State laws regulating hunting and fishing.

The Subcommittee has assisted the Indian community in trying to resolve this difficult problem. On April 25, 1974, Chairman Ingrassia wrote the Attorney General requesting a review of the State's authority to regulate hunting, fishing and trapping on reservations. Simultaneously, the Subcommittee pursued a different tack by seeking enactment of legislation to recognize the Indians' right of self-regulation.

The Attorney General has delayed rendering an opinion until litigation involving the State on related matters has culminated.

At the request of the Seneca Nation, the Subcommittee arranged a meeting with the Department of Environmental Conservation to discuss departmental opposition to the legislation. Commissioner Biggane met with the Subcommittee, the Senecas and the Director of Indian Services and consented to withdraw the Department's objections if each tribe agreed to adopt and enforce rules and regulations compatible with State law.

Since the Senecas were the only tribe to comply, Environmental Conservation did not withdraw its objection to the legislation. Consequently, the Governor vetoed the bill because the establishment of "enclaves of independent regulation of hunting, trapping and fishing would seriously undermine the effectiveness of State regulation from the vantage points both of conservation and law enforcement."

Indian Burial Sites

In June, 1972, an out-of-state archaeologist and his students excavated an Indian burial site on private property and removed the remains to their home state. The Indian community was outraged and requested legislation to prevent similar incidents from occurring.

The Subcommittee introduced Assembly 5997-A in 1973 to extend the protection in law for Indian burial sites. It would have empowered the State Museum and Science Service of the State Education Department to denote as "restricted areas" places of known and suspected Indian burial sites and regulate excavation of these sites. Upon discovery of suspected Indian burial remains, an individual would have been required to notify the State Museum, which in turn would notify the nearest Indian tribe.

Burial remains would have been permitted to be studied for a limited period, without being destroyed or removed from the State. The remains would then be returned to the State Museum for immediate transfer to and reburial by the tribe of which they are determined to be ancestors, or the Iroquois Confederacy.

The bill passed both the Assembly and the Senate but was vetoed by the Governor. His veto message stated "it would not regulate the excavation of Indian burial grounds on private land without the consent of the landowner, thereby removing all restrictions on the excavation of such sites."

Indian Education

In September, 1973, the Education Department reorganized its administration of Indian education by incorporating the functions of many offices into the Native American Education Unit. The Subcommittee has worked closely with the unit head, Lincoln White, in developing legislation and identifying problems in Indian education.

The Subcommittee introduced two bills in the 1974 legislative session affecting Indian education. Assembly 9272 would have established a statutory basis for the administrative policy adopted by the Education Department regarding distribution of post-secondary grants to Indian students. The Education Law limits the grant to Indian students attending State University colleges for teachers and teacher colleges. The Department, however, has been providing the grant to students pursuing non-teaching careers, such as auto mechanics, cosmetology, etc. The bill would have conformed the law to administrative policy. It passed the Assembly, but was not reported by the Senate Rules Committee. It is expected to be reintroduced in 1975.

An innovative approach taken by the Subcommittee in Assembly 6525-A would have extended the post-secondary grant to urban Indians. Non-reservation Indians on the rolls of a New York State tribe and their children would be eligible for the grant, having met other criteria. The bill was intended to aid the large number of Indians who have left the reservations in pursuit of employment. It was not reported by the Assembly Ways and Means Committee because of its fiscal implications, estimated to be $100,000. The Board of Regents requested copies of the bill in the concluding days of the 1974 legislative session but did not have sufficient time to take a position. The Subcommittee will seek the Board's approval in hopes of getting the bill enacted in 1975.

Individual Tribal Requests

The Subcommittee visited the St. Regis Reservation in March 1974, upon the request of the Mohawk Tribe, to discuss legislation providing State aid to the reservation library. The Akwesasne Library and Cultural Center is nearing termination of a demonstration-grant provided by the National Indian Education Association and is in need of additional funding.

The Library is provided materials and services by the regional library association, but needs funds for staffing. The Subcommittee drafted a bill, (A. 12194), to provide State aid on a comparable basis to that for public libraries. Due to late introduction and fiscal implications, the bill was not reported by the Assembly Rules Committee.

The Subcommittee met with representatives of the Poospatuck tribe in Albany in April, 1974, to discuss its need for housing and a reservation survey. The Poospatucks have never entered into a treaty with the Federal government and therefore do not have Federal recognition. As a consequence, the tribe is not eligible for Federal programs, despite its critical need for better housing. Passage of the joint resolution and bill mentioned previously will aid the Poospatuck in resolving their problems.

IV. FUTURE ACTIVITIES

The Subcommittee anticipates its future activities to include the following:

- --review of Federal and State initiatives in the area of Indian housing;
- --assist the Mohawk tribe in its efforts at self-determination to operate the Mohawk Reservation School;

--coordinate activities of State agencies in dealing with the Indian occupation of Adirondack Park land;
--meet with tribes and State agencies to overcome problems facing legislative proposals.

The following table shows the disposition of all bills introduced in the 1974 legislative session affecting Indians.

ACTION IN THE 1974 LEGISLATIVE SESSION
ON BILLS AFFECTING THE INDIAN COMMUNITY

BILL NUMBER	SUBJECT	ACTION
A-2339* (S-191)	Amends Education and Indian Laws, to reduce minimum voting age from 21 to 18 years.	Died in Assembly Judiciary Committee
A-4972	Amends the Indian law and Public Authorities law giving Indians free passage on certain turnpikes and ferry crossings.	Died in Assembly Corporations, Authorities and Commissions Committee
A-5787-A	Amends Environmental Conservation law, to permit enrolled members of the Seneca Nation and others to hunt, fish and trap upon Seneca reservation subject to rules established by the Seneca Council.	Vetoed by the Governor (Message #179)
A-5997-A (S-4527)	Amends Indian and Education law, to establish State museum as regulating agency for excavation of Indian burial sites, subject to Indian review.	Vetoed by the Governor (Message #213)
A-6086	Amends the Indian law, to create State commission on Indian affairs, with 3 persons appointed -- at least one to be Indian -- empowered to evaluate and integrate services provided by government agencies.	Died in Assembly Ways and Means Committee
A-6525-A	Amends Education law, to make tribally enrolled, non-reservation Indians and their children eligible for education aid for attending State University colleges and teachers colleges.	Reported by Assembly Education Committee and died in Assembly Ways and Means Committee
A-8019	Amends Tax law, to exempt purchases made by the tribal councils of the Cayuga, Oneida, Onondaga, Poospatuck, St. Regis Mohawk, Seneca, Tuscarora, and Shinnecock from State sales and use tax, and amusement charge	Died in Assembly Ways and Means Committee
A-8141* (S-6634)	A bill to create volunteer ambulance districts and provide workmen's compensation benefits to personnel, including fire corporations or contracts serving the Seneca Indian reservation.	Reported by Assembly Local Governments Committee and died in Assembly Ways and Means Committee

* not sponsored by the Assembly Subcommittee on Indian Affairs

BILL NUMBER	SUBJECT	ACTION
A-9252-A (S-7146)	Amends Indian law to provide the Office of Parks and Recreation the authority to designate Indian cemetery or burial ground as place of historic interest.	Signed into law (Chapter 460)
A-9272	Amends Education law, to permit attendance of Indian students at any accredited post-secondary institution within New York State.	Passed Assembly and died in Senate Rules Committee
A-10546*	Amends Article 1, Constitution to provide that no Indian reservation land in New York State shall be subject to eminent domain proceedings.	Died in Assembly Judiciary Committee
A-12194	Amends Education law, to provide State aid to library on St. Regis reservation.	Died in Assembly Rules Committee
A-12195	Amends Indian law, to authorize issuance of liquor licenses on Seneca Nation reservations.	Died in Assembly Rules Committee
A-12260	Amends Indian law, to provide a free copy of the State Indian Law to each tribe.	Passed Assembly and died in Senate Finance Committee
A-12262	Amends Indian law, to provide State aid for boundary survey of Poospatuck reservation.	Signed into law (Chapter 719)
S-4526	Amends Environmental Conservation law to permit enrolled members of Indian tribes, within State and other Indians as permitted by tribal government to hunt, trap and fish on reservations subject only to rules of tribe.	Died in Senate Conservation Committee
S-10542*	Amends Indian law, to enable tribe to directly file complaint of intrusion on reservation.	Died in Senate Finance Committee
Joint Resolution	Memorialize Congress to grant Federal recognition to Poospatuck and Shinnecock tribes.	Adopted (#91)

*not sponsored by the Assembly Subcommittee on Indian Affairs

The N.Y.S. Division of the Budget of Federal Relations Unit submits the following Federal Revenue Sharing Payments to our Reservations.

FEDERAL REVENUE SHARING PAYMENTS
FOR INDIAN RESERVATIONS

Indian Reservation	1973-74 Payment	1974-75 Entitlement	Adjustment for 1973-74*	1974-75 Payment
Poospatuck	$ 2,956	$ 3,201	+$ 39	$ 3,240
Shinnecock	3,695	4,002	+ 49	4,051
Onondaga	Waived	14,906		
Oneida	541	529	- 1	528
Tuscarora	Waived	17,650		
Seneca	50,487	52,338	+ 635	52,973
Tonawanda	9,936	8,871	- 1,040	7,831
St. Regis	47,134	55,174	- 76	55,098

*Adjustment based on corrected data for 1973-74 Entitlement period.

NOTE: Entitlements for 1974-75 reflect updated population and tax effort data. The new data resulted in changes in total county allocations, which in turn are reflected in changes in entitlements for Indian Reservations.

Due to many inquiries over the years concerning New York State jurisdiction over its reservation Indian population, the texts of the Criminal and Civil Jurisdiction Acts of 1948 and 1950 are printed herewith.

On July 2, 1948, Public Law 881, 80th Congress, previously passed by both Houses of Congress, became effective by signature of the President. The terms of the law are as follows:

> "Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the State of New York shall have jurisdiction over offenses committed by or against Indians on Indian reservations within the State of New York to the same extent as the courts of the State have jurisdiction over offenses committed elsewhere within the State as defined by the laws of the State: Provided, that nothing contained in this Act shall be construed to deprive any Indian tribe, band, or community, or members thereof, (of) hunting and fishing rights as guaranteed them by agreement, treaty, or custom, nor require them to obtain State fish and game licenses for the exercise of such rights."

To confer jurisdiction on the courts of the State of New York with respect to civil actions between Indians or to which Indians are parties.

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the courts of the State of New York under the laws of such State shall have jurisdiction in civil actions and proceedings between Indians or between one or more Indians and any other person or persons to the same extent as the courts of the State shall have jurisdiction in other civil actions and proceedings, as now or hereafter defined by the laws of such State: Provided, that the governing body of any recognized tribe of Indians in the State of New York shall have the right to declare, by appropriate enactment within one year from the date of this Act, those tribal laws and customs which they desire to preserve, and which, on approval by the Secretary of The Interior and on publication in the Federal Register and publication by the Secretary of the State of New York upon certification by the Secretary of the Interior, shall govern in all civil cases involving reservation Indians when the subject matter of such tribal laws and customs is involved or at issue. Any such tribe may at any time amend or modify its declaration of tribal customs and laws and such amendments or modifications shall become operative and effective when the procedure outlined herein shall have been carried out: Provided further, That nothing herein contained shall be construed as subjecting the lands within any Indian reservation in the State of New York to taxation for State or local purposes, nor as subjecting any such lands, or any Federal or State annuity in favor of Indians or Indian tribes, to execution on any judgment rendered in the State courts, except in the enforcement of a judgment in a suit by one tribal member against another in the matter of the use or possession of land: And provided further, That nothing herein contained shall be construed as authorizing the alienation from any Indian nation, tribe, or band of Indians of any lands within any Indian reservation in the State of New York."

Walter Liddiard, Agent for the Onondaga Reservation for many years, will retire soon from State service. Mr. Liddiard's absence in the area of Indian Affairs as they relate to Onondaga will be sorely felt by this office and the Onondaga Indians. We wish him, a long, healthy and enjoyable retirement. He has submitted the following report:

One of the prime responsibilities of the Onondaga Indian Agent is to be concerned with "...the interests of the tribe..."

It appears fitting at this point to translate this "interest" into several realistic suggestions in a sincere desire to strengthen the fabric of the Onondaga Nation.

1. Bring all Onondagas closer together by a strong effort to improve the relationship among tribal members, on and off the Reserve.

2. To accept and use all available resources in the interest of improving living conditions on the Reservation. Federal Revenue Sharing funds which could be used to this end have not yet been used by the Onondagas but could have been put to good advantage here as has been seen on other Reservations in New York State.

3. Demonstrate, in the interest of an improved Indian Image a better understanding and practice of good public relations both on and off the Reserve. A person or a group of persons, a state or a nation, must always be aware of the necessity of presenting themselves in a light which will result in the best possible acceptance of them and their actions in the larger community in which the person, the group, the state or the nation finds itself.

These remarks seem appropriate at this time when the happenings of the first months of 1974 are considered. They are the objective views of one who has a real interest in the Onondagas, their present and their future.

The BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS OFFICE at Syracuse offers the following:

Dear John:

The Bureau of Indian Affairs (Syracuse Office) thanks you for the opportunity to submit this short statement to you for the use in your annual report.

During the past year the BIA operated short handed under one man, Mr. William Seneca, who was very active in pursuing programs beneficial to the tribes who so wished to use his services. Programs such as Education, Housing, Tribal Government Development, Economic Growth, etc. Many of these programs were complimentary to on going State Programs.

On April 14, 1974 the BIA office in Salamanca closed its doors in that city and moved to the Mid Town Plaza Building in Syracuse as part of the consolidation of the two offices. Mr. Robert P. St. Arnold, a Chippewa Indian was selected as the Liaison Officer to head up the consolidated office. Mr. William Seneca and Mr. Rollin Kekahbah work on his staff as Liaison Specialists. There is one vacancy at the moment in the office. The vacancy being that of secretary.

The BIA will continue to operate as an advocate to State and Federal programs now in operation and serve in a consulatory position to all tribes and agencies. Our office is cognizant of the tremendous job being done by the State Indian Office and wish to convey our congratulations to Mr. John Hathorn and his staff and the officials of the State who have worked hard and diligently to succeed in their goals for a better way of life for the Native American in the grand State of New York.

Sincerely yours,

Robert P. St. Arnold
Liaison Officer

It is gratifying to note the rapid progress of the St. Regis Reserve in the past few years. The Indian people there should be proud of their new Health Clinic, Cultural Center and the many programs that emanate from it.

A recent Newsletter (KA-RI-WEN-HA-W) printed through the Akwesasne Library Cultural Center mentions items of interest as follows:

A grant of $5,000 is being made to the Mohawk Tribal Council to establish a Youth Center for the young people of the Reservation. The Cultural Center will administer the funds which are derived from the Betlor Fund of Community Funds, Inc.

A Title IV school program has been funded by the Federal Government to cover a six week summer program.

A Native American Special Services Program beginning 7-1-74 and ending 8-9-74 will further enhance summer educational activities.

The Government of the St. Regis Mohawks anticipating a General Revenue Sharing Payment of $55,078 for the 5th Entitlement period July 1, 1974 through June 30, 1975 has worked out a planned use program for the funds, covering Public Safety, Health Recreation, Housing, Community Development, Economic Development and Administration.

An Office of the New York State Division of Youth was established June 1, 1974. This is the first office to be established on an Indian Reservation and is being run under Indian supervision.

The programs mentioned above are only a few of those in progress at St. Regis. It is doubtful if many non-Indian Communities offer such a variety of programs and activities to their people.

In sharp contrast to the Mohawks and the Seneca Reservations wnich also embrace a variety of beneficial programs, are at least two other Reservations where there is a paucity of activities and programs due to the resistance of the leadership. Revenue Sharing checks have been returned, Federal Housing plans rejected, and state agency programs often ignored.

After fifteen years as Director of Indian Services, this reluctance on the part of some Indian leaders to accept assistance for their people in many areas, has been my greatest disappointment.

It is however up to the Indian people in these areas to initiate change, if indeed they desire a better Indian Community and a brighter future for their children.

Mention is made of this difference in Reservation leadership attitudes so that readers of this report will understand, that although there is a large number of extremely beneficial and needed programs for our Reservations, it is not always possible to provide all the Indian people located there with them.

As Chairman and Director of Indian Services, I would like to thank the members of the Committee for their cooperation throughout the past year. Additionally, my appreciation and thanks to co-worker and consultant, Elma Patterson who has been most helpful in solving a myriad of problems in the past year and to Fred DiMaggio, Assembly Staff Researcher, for the Subcommittee on Indian Affairs, I am particularly indebted for assistance rendered in Legislative matters and in furnishing expertise in a variety of problem areas.

Respectfully submitted,

John R. Hathorn
Chairman

INDIAN RESERVATION LEADERS AND OFFICIALS

CAYUGA

Nation of Indians
P.O. Box 11
Versailles, New York 14168

ONEIDA

President Jacob Thompson
R.D. #2, West Road
Oneida, New York

ONONDAGA

Chief Leon Shenandoah
Chief Irving Powless, Jr.
Onondaga Reservation
R.D. #1
Nedrow, New York

Indian Agent: Luella Derrick
Onondaga Reservation

POOSPATUCK

Head Trustee, Junie Langhorn
Second Trustee, Ronald Bell
Third Trustee, Barry Langhorn
Poospatuck Reservation
P.O. Box 235
Mastic, Long Island, New York 11950

Treasurer: Mrs. Abbie Langhorn
Secretary: Mrs. Loretta Bell

SENECA NATION

President Robert Hoag
Box 268 A, Saylor Bldg.
Cattaraugus Reservation
Irving, New York 14081

Clerk: Genevieve Plummer
Treasurer: Calvin Lay

SHINNECOCK

President Harry K. Williams
Shinnecock Reservation
Box 59
Southampton, Long Island, New York

Treasurer: Chas. K. Smith
Secretary: Avery C. Dennis
Clerk: Elvis Hopson, Jr.

ST. REGIS MOHAWK

Chief John Bigtree, Jr.
Chief Russell P. Lazore
Chief Rudolph Hart, Sr.
St. Regis Reservation
Hogansburg, New York 13655

Clerk: Leonard Beaubien
Tribal Administrator: Herbert Herne

TUSCARORA

Chief Arnold Hewitt
5616 Walmore Road
Lewiston, New York

Clerk: Leo Henry
2006 Mount Hope Road
Lewiston, New York

TONAWANDA

President Chief Ellsworth George
5993 Council House Road
Basom, New York

Clerk: Clarence Blueye
Treasurer: Vincent Charles

Mrs. Ramona Charles
Tonawanda Community House
Bloomingdale Road, Rt. 267
Akron, New York 14001

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INDIAN PRAYER

May the warm winds of heaven blow
softly on your house
And the Great Spirit bless all who
enter there.

And may your moccasins make happy
tracks in many snows
And the rainbow always touch your
shoulder.

(Si Wong Geh - Indian Newspaper)

To Be Indian is sad.....
To Be Indian is hard.....
To Be Indian is to cry.....
To Be Indian is to laugh.....
To Be Indian is Great.....
To Be Indian is Beautiful.....
To Be Indian is Forever.....

(City Smoke Signals
Sioux City
American Indian Center)